FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1841. [NO. 1250.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 14th day of June next, I will offer for sale, for cash, at the Court House door in Wadesborough, the following negro slaves, viz: Abram, Cicero, Daniel, Ben, Dicy, Lucy, little Abram, Mark, Rose, Eli, big Frank, Abram, Tony, Jack and Harry, levied on as the property of Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel, by a Venditioni Exponas and Special Fi. Fa. issued in favor of Joseph Medley, administrator, &c. of Hugh McKenzie, dec'd., against the said Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel.

J. WHITE, *Sheriff of Anson County.*
Wadesborough, N. C., May 4, 1841. 49-4w

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Cumberland in the month of February last, a mulatto man named BEN, of the following description, as he is recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, has remarkably large flat feet, comes his hair down with a high forehead, about twenty-four years old, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems to be of an obedient when spoken to, yet lively and active. On last Sunday night he took from my Stable a young grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the shoulders—he also took a saddle, bridle and blanket, and a saddle-bags. He had on a yellow homespun coat, much worn somewhat torn, showing the red padding. I have heard of him in and about Chesterfield, S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for, but am informed that he has been sold out of the County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get the said Negro and the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.
Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C., {
May 5, 1841. } 49-tf.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, February Term, 1841.

Wesley B. Thomas vs. John Gunter.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Gunter, Daniel W. Kelly and Nancy his wife, James Womack and Sarah his wife, Isaac and James Watson and Elizabeth his wife, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, that unless the said Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, this cause will be set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 3d Monday of February, 1841.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

PETERS' PILLS.

The wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-one has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters', or are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous medicine.

Verily, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," and hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous, and as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

Is Medicine that will procrastinate death for years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I will not use it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and restore perfect health, is the first blessing from God.

It does indeed restore the health of the body, because it purifies and invigorates the blood, and their effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they may be safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most delicate circumstances, they do not disorder the animal functions, but restore their tone and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain action of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be implied in Medicine, both for power and mildness.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 12, 1841. 49-1Y

Important to the Afflicted.

HERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

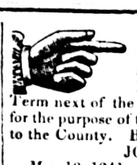
Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the safest and best medicine we have ever tried.—Their Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in a few days, and his Worm Lozenges we have used with our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

Harrison's Specific Ointment,

FOR the cure of white swellings, scrofulous and other tumors, ulcers, sore legs, old and fresh wounds, sprains and bruises, swellings and inflammations, scald head, women's sore breasts, rheumatism, fetters, eruptions, chilblains, whitlows, biles, and external diseases generally. The proprietor has received at least a thousand certificates and documents in favor of his SPECIFIC OINTMENT—and they embrace almost all the complaints, in their worst stages, to which ointment or sticking plaster can be applied. It is superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public, and the proprietor not only vouches for its many good qualities but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows from the long experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit, in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Retail price, 50 cts. per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y



THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday of June Term next of the County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting business of importance to the County. By order of the Chairman.

JOHN McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*
May 10, 1841. 49-2w.

Received per Steam Boats,

51 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES,
10 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
28 bags Rio COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 29, 1841. 48tf

STOP THE MURREL GANG!!!

$220 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 26th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

HARDY,

27 years of age, 6 feet one or two inches high, quite black, and weighing near 200 pounds. He is a boy of considerable mechanical genius, a carpenter and blacksmith by trade, has lost one joint from the middle finger, (I think the left hand,) and bears a plainly marked scar over one eye. Hardy makes a great show of piety, and has been in the habit, for some time past, of exhorting in public his colored friends. It is probable he may have obtained forged papers and will attempt to make his way to one of the free States. There are however some circumstances connected with his leaving, which induce the suspicion that he has been decoyed off by a couple of suspicious looking white men travelling on horseback, and each leading a loose horse.

He was purchased about 10 years since of a Mr. Donaldson of Fayetteville, N. C., and may, for a while, look in that vicinity. He had on when he left a black cloth coat, a velvet vest, jeans pantaloons, and homespun underclothes; and took with him a pair of saddle bags, a plaid cloak, cotton umbrella, and other clothing not recollected. I will give a reward of $20 for his apprehension and confinement so that I get him; and should it appear that he has been seduced away, a further reward of $200 for the arrest, confinement, and proof leading to the conviction of the culprits.

WALTER F. LEAK.
Rockingham, Richmond, County, N. C., {
April 30, 1841. } 48-4w

☞ The Greensborough Patriot will publish four weeks and forward his account. W. F. L.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,

IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
8 miles West of Clarksville.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means of accommodation, and expect, by the opening of the Season, to be able to afford comfortable entertainment to two hundred and fifty or three hundred visiters. Their cabins are well finished, airy and comfortable—their Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their Bar shall be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Music will be always in attendance, in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to render this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for both the healthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the Buffalo waters, it might be sufficient to refer to the subjoined statements of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of the waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their Anti-Bilious effects, the subscriber, David Shelton, will state a fact as coming within his own knowledge to-wit: That for the last 30 years, families (often large,) have resided at the Buffalo Springs, and that no instance of Bilious or Ague and Fever ever occurred in a family residing there; and so confident are the owners of the sovereignty of this water in Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have they witnessed cures (generally in a few days,) without ever knowing it to fail in a single instance, that they say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever to Buffalo Spring that it don't cure, that he shall pay nothing for board. They might say much more of the efficacy of these waters in many other diseases, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON.
CLEM. R. KENNON.

HAVING practiced Medicine in the neighbourhood of the Buffalo Mineral Spring for the last 12 years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a tonic and diuretic it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the United States. Its action on the Kidneys is prompt and powerful. It is also sudorific and slightly aperient. These Medicinal properties combined render it useful in all Dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneus diseases, dyspepsia, convalescence from fever, derangement of the secreting organs, intermittent fever and female complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results.—In Fever and Ague and protracted remittent Fever it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed in reference to its peculiar action on the Kidneys it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence—and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more harrassing to the patient or more perplexing to the physician than these obstinate and painful affections. The *important organ peculiar to the sex*, when, in a state of derangement, exerts an influence, which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves very often in one common ruin both the mind and the body of the hapless sufferer. It is needless here to enumerate these diseases; suffice it to say that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that is not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigour infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.
Clarksville, Va., April 21, 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.
Blue Stone, April 22, 1841. 48-tIJ

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY are now opening a handsome assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Also, a good assortment of

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.

All of which are offered on accommodating terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
April 7, 1841. 44tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
March 1.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR MAY, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

35,295 DOLLARS.

VIRGINIA LEESBURG

LOTTERY,

CLASS G, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, May 22, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$35,295	1 Prize of	$3,500
1 ditto of	10,000	1 ditto of	3,035
1 ditto of	5,000	1 ditto of	3,000
1 ditto of	4,000	40 Prizes of	1,500

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Quarter ditto	32 50

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000,
And 100 of $1,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS I, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 29, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of	$25,000	10 Prizes of	$500
1 Prize of	5,000	20 ditto of	300
1 ditto of	2,080	85 ditto of	200
100 Prizes of	1,000	&c. &c. &c.	

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Quarter ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent as soon as over to all who order as above.
April 15, 1841. 47-4wpd

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons vs. Wm. Simmons.

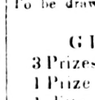
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*
April 28, 1841. 47-3m.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to his many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.
New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doe-skin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchief-; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gambercoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Janes; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

T. H. BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Hooper, on South side of Hay Street, near the Market House, and have just received an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware,

&c., and will keep constantly on hand best Oak Tanned LEATHER, such as Sole, Wax, Belt and Skirtings; Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, handsomely dressed; all of which will be sold low for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce. Highest prices will be given for good Oak Bark.

—ALSO—

Will keep a supply of superior 4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS, manufactured by the Phœnix Company of this place, and will receive orders for same by the Wholesale.

April 27, 1841. 47-4w

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Mallay, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

Just Received per Steam Boat,

11 BBLS. NEWARK CIDER.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY of Doctor Brandreth's *VEGETABLE PILLS.* They are so well known in this county that comment is not necessary. For sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.
April 21, 1841. 47tf

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Manufactuers of DUPONT'S GUN POWDER, offer for sale to dealers every description of this article at Manufacturer's terms. They have now landing, 100 KEGS FFg, FFFg, FFg, FFFg, and NP, and will be regularly supplied to extent of demand.

BROWN & DEROSSET.
Wilmington, April 21, 1841. 47-6w

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.
Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 3, 1841. 44tf

Received per Steam Boat,

20 BOXES FRESH SODA BISCUIT,
5½ barrels Butter Crackers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 46tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' ✕ Roads, Williamson county, Ten., {
July 4, 1840. } 7tf

DEATH AT SEA.

Death is at all times solemn, but never so much so as at sea. A man dies on shore; his body remains with his friends, and "the mourners go about the street;" but when a man falls overboard at sea and is lost, there is a suddenness in the event and a difficulty in realizing it which gives to it an air of awful mystery. A man dies on shore, you follow his body to the grave, and a stone marks the spot. You are often prepared for the event. There is always something which helps you to realize it when it happens, and to recall it when it has passed. A man is shot down by your side in battle, and the mangled body remains an object and a real evidence; but at sea, the man is near you—at your side—your hear his voice—in an instant he is gone, and nothing but a vacancy shows his loss. Then, too, at sea—to use a homely but expressive phrase—you miss a man so much. A dozen men are shut up together in a little bark, upon the wide, wide sea, and for months and months see no form and hear no voices but their own, and one is taken suddenly from among them, and they miss him at every turn. It is like losing a limb. There are no new faces or new scenes to fill up the gap.—There is always an empty berth in the forecastle, and one man wanted when the small night-watch is mustered. There is one less to take the wheel, and one less to lay out with you upon the yard. You miss his form and the sound of his voice, for habit had made them almost necessary to you, and each of your senses feel the loss.

All these things make such a death peculiarly solemn, and the effect of it remains upon the crew for some time. There is no kindness shown by the officers to the crew, and by the crew to one another. There is more quietness and seriousness. The oath and loud laugh are gone. The officers are more watchful, and the crew go more carefully aloft. The lost man is seldom mentioned, or is dismissed with a rude eulogy—"Well, poor George is gone! His cruise is up soon! He knew his work, and did his duty, and was a good shipmate." Then usually follows some allusion to another world, for sailors are almost all unbelievers; but their notions and opinions are unfixed and at loose ends. They say—"God won't be hard upon the poor fellow," and seldom get beyond the common phrase which seems to imply that their sufferings and hard treatment here will excuse them hereafter—"To work hard, live hard, and go to hell after all, would be hard indeed!" Our cook, a simple-hearted old African, who had been through a good deal in his day, and was rather seriously inclined, always going to church twice a day when on shore, and read his Bible on Sunday in the gallery, talked to the crew about spending their Sabbaths badly, and told them that they might go as suddenly as George had, and be as little prepared.

Yet a sailor's life is at best but a mixture of good with much evil, and a little pleasure with much pain. The beautiful is linked with the revolting, the sublime with the commonplace, and the solemn with the ludicrous.—*Two years before the Mast.*

Old Statistics.—The following extracts from a century sermon delivered on the 1st of January, 1841, contain some statistical information, which may be interesting to our readers:

"In the year 1700, there were 116 incorporated towns in New England, and probably about 80,000 inhabitants. There are now about eight hundred and sixty towns, and one million two hundred thousand people. In these towns, there are not far from one thousand three hundred religious congregations of different denominations of Christians. In Massachusetts and Connecticut there are, if I have numbered them accurately, one thousand and eighty such congregations, of which seven hundred and forty-nine are furnished with the preaching customary to the several classes. The emigrants from New England, and their descendants, who have settled in other States, may be reckoned at half a million. The people of New England have therefore doubled, notwithstanding their incessant wars, within a little less than 23 years, on an average. The whole number of original colonists is computed at twenty thousand.

Within New England, also, there are, in all probability, not less than four thousand schools; in which about one hundred and thirty thousand children, of both sexes, are continually educated. Seven Colleges are also erected in this country, of which the five first established, usually contain about seven hundred students. The last year, upwards of two hundred students were admitted into these seminaries.

Health has usually existed here, in a degree not often equalled, and perhaps never exceeded. In some towns it appears, by long continued registers of births and deaths, that one out of four, and one out of five—extensively one out of six—and generally one out of seven, of those who are born, live to seventy years of age, and that half of those who are born, live to twenty years."

Sketch of a Chinese Opium Smoking house in the Island of Singapore.—The rooms where they sit and smoke are surrounded by wooden couches, with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture in the bowl for the admission of the opium is not larger than a pin's head. The drug is prepared with some kind of conserve, and a very small portion is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe, and the smoke is taken into the lungs as from the hookah in India. On a beginner, one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp, as fire must be held to the drug during the process of inhaling; and, from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipe, there is generally a person who waits upon the smoker to perform the office. A few days of this fearful luxury, when taken to excess, will give a pallid and haggard look to the face; and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into little better than an idiot skeleton. The pain they suffer when deprived of the drug, after long habit, no language can explain; and it is only when to a certain degree under its influence that their faculties are alive. In the houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at nine o'clock in the evening in all the different stages. Some entering half distracted to feed the craving appetite they had been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking wildly under the effects of a first pipe; whilst the couches around are filled with their different occupants, who lie languid with an idiot smile upon their countenance, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast merging to the wished for consummation. The last scene in this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of dead-house, where lie stretched those who have passed into the state of bliss the opium smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying.—*Six Months with the Chinese Expedition by Lord Joycelyn.*

The Perpetual Rose.—A Parisian florist has succeeded in producing a new hybrid rose from the Bourbon Rose and Gloire de Rosomene, the flowers of which he had fertilized with the pollen of some damask and hybrid China roses. The plant is extremely beautiful, the color bright crimson, shaded with maroon purple, and is further enriched with a powerful fragrance.

Wood Pavement.—The opinion is almost universal that the whole of London will ultimately be paved with wood, the final execution of that immense undertaking being merely a question of time. Should this turn out to be the fact, it is of the last importance that recognised principles should become the guide of those who are called upon to act in the business; and solely with the view of enforcing the consideration of this important point upon general attention have we taken up the subject. The superiority of wood over stone as a material for paving carriage ways seems, indeed, to be finally acknowledged; and it is no longer asked whether wood shall be substituted for stone, but which plan is most deserving of public favor.—*Polytechnic Journal.*

Love in Australia.—This is a curious matter.—The lover goes to a neighboring tribe, fixes his "eagle glance" upon the maid that fills his eye, watches her movements with perseverence day by day, until she happens to stray in some retired spot, by grove or rivulet, then, in a transport of ardor, rushes upon her with a rough club or a wooden sword, knocks her down, beats her over the head until she becomes senseless, then drags her off to his own tribe, and receives the blushing confession that her heart is won. They then become man and wife. A complete illustration, this custom, of the saying that "a faint heart never won fair lady."

Never be a judge between two friends in a matter where both set their heart upon the victory; for where friends are the parties, thou losest one, whichever gets the day.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Within three weeks from the present date, the new Congress will have assembled at the Capitol, according to the Proclamation of the late lamented President, issued a few days after he entered upon the administration of the Government.

The near approach of the Session naturally sets us to thinking of the purposes for which it has been called together, and the measures which are likely to occupy its attention.

At peace with all the world, possessing in profusion all the elements of national and individual prosperity, this People had yet been for several years suffering under circumstances so adverse to both, that a sense of the pain at length roused them to a perception of the necessity of exerting their own power to relieve themselves from it. In a case in which the disease in the body politic was so visibly the consequence of maladministration of the Government, the remedy was too obvious to be missed or mistaken. The power of the People was applied accordingly; and they dismissed from authority the chief agent who had by mismanagement forfeited all claim to further confidence, and installed another in his place.

This change of one President for another was not in itself the Reform in the administration of public affairs desired and expected by the People, but it was the *means* by which the Reform was to be brought about. It was a removal of the original cause of disease, the first care of every skilful physician. *That* great purpose has been accomplished by the People. What is next to be done, the devising and enacting of those measures which are necessary to restore to the deranged functions of the Government, and thereby to the industry and enterprise of the country, their natural and wonted vigor, is a duty which devolves upon the Representatives of the People in Congress.

It was therefore that President Harrison found it necessary, within the second week of his official term, to issue his Proclamation, requiring the Senators and Representatives to meet in the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 31st day of May, "in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require." The reason assigned for this convocation of Congress is, "that sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session."

Such are the terms of the Proclamation issued on the 17th day of March by the late President. His lamented death has indeed devolved upon another the duty of meeting the Congress thus convoked; but the motives of this early summons of the Representatives of the People remain as expressed in the Proclamation. And an undoubting confidence is entertained that President Tyler will exert all his just authority to carry out the Reform indicated by the popular vote, and ratified by his own declarations in his late Address to the People of the United States.

The extraordinary occasion, therefore, (in the language of the Constitution,) upon which Congress has been called together, is the condition in which, upon coming into office, the present Administration found *the revenue and finances of* the country. *There* is the seat of the disorder. It is to these functions of the Government that the efforts at reform by Congress, at the coming Session, are to be mainly directed.

The disorder in the revenue and finances consists, in the first place, in a derangement of the currency, commerce, and exchanges of the country, produced directly by the impolitic measures of the two last Administrations; and, secondly, in a deficiency of revenue consequent upon that derangement.

It is not necessary now to go into a review of the impolitic measures of the late Administrations by which this mischief has been wrought—to relate the history of the demolition of the old National Bank, begun by the illegal removal of the public deposites; of the effect of the artificial excitement of the public deposites confided to them to inflate unnaturally the ability of the State banks; of their lavish discounts to speculators in public lands, public stocks, &c.; of the flood of revenue overrunning the public chest from sales of public lands thus stimulated; of the consequent necessity of disposing of a surplus of revenue by distribution of it among the States; of the specie circular intended to check the sales of public lands, but having the effect to explode the State banks which the Government itself had induced unwisely to enlarge their discounts; of the thrice-rejected but finally forced-down panacea, the sub-Treasury, the last in the train of disastrous experiments, the fruit of ignorance of civil affairs and an "iron nerve" united in one President, and of overweening confidence and a fatuitous reliance on predestination in his successor. Every reader is already familiar with the history of those Administrations; the last of which, presumptuously disdaining to follow the examples of its great predecessors from Washington down to Jackson, treated politics as a game, upon which it staked the whole prosperity of the country, trusting to the last to its lucky star to save it from disgrace and ruin.

Instead of looking back, or disputing about the merits of past administrations, it will be the business of Congress to look at things as they are, and act accordingly.

The evils under which the country and the Government now labor are practical, and require practical remedies. Though widely extended, pervading every occupation of life, and affecting every class and order of people, the most sensible of these evils (that is, a vitiated currency) is believed to be within the power of the General Government. Next to this, the evil most immediately demanding the attention of Congress is a deficiency in the means of the Treasury to carry on the Government; a deficiency prospective as well as present. A third evil is the instability of the policy of the Government in regard to its finances; the dependence upon expedients and make-shifts to supply revenue, instead of regulating the supply by fore-handed legislation, so that the People may know what to expect to pay, and the Government may know what to expect to receive, and both People and Government be enabled to make their calculations accordingly.

This specification includes nearly all the objects connected with the revenue and finances which will claim the attention of Congress at the Extra Session.

The last of these objects, though probably not the one for which an Extra Session of Congress would have been deemed advisable, is perhaps the most important of the whole. Uncertainty and instability in the financial policy of any Government are sources of helpless embarrassment to merchants, manufacturers, planters, farmers, artisans, and capitalists, and hence to every interest of the People, as well as to the Government itself. They should be avoided and guarded against by all the means within the power of the National Legislature.

Among the causes which disturb the public policy is the fluctuation of the revenue springing from the Public Lands. We have seen the annual amount rise in one year from less than five millions to nearly fifteen millions of dollars, and in the next year to almost twenty-five millions of dollars; and we have seen the revenue from the same source, within two years after reaching this maximum amount, come down again to three millions of dollars.* Upon such a stream, capriciously swelling from a rill to a torrent, and dwindling again from a torrent to a rill, which at one season is hardly to be found in its rocky bed, and at another floods the plains with its abundance, what reliance can be placed? To relinquish this revenue to those to whom the National Domain actually belongs, is a dictate no less of sound policy, in reference to the effect of such relinquishment, than of strict justice, the right of the thing being considered. The distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, upon the principle of the bill which was passed by Congress several years ago, and which was arbitrarily and contemptuously prevented by President Jackson from becoming a law, will, therefore, we trust, be the fundamental act of the Extra Session—first of the series of measures which is, we fondly hope, to make that session memorable in history.

The distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands we have always regarded as a measure of justice and sound policy. It is no new opinion of ours. The measure is also one which beyond the control of party discipline, we have seen approved, upon its own positive merit, by almost every State in the Union. It is, nevertheless, a great satisfaction to us to know that this measure, which a majority of the States and of the People have always deemed expedient as well as just, is now recommended by the additional consideration that it will yield to the indebted States (whom the general depression of business has involved in the general embarrassment) the means, in part at least, of paying the interest upon their debts until they become able to pay the principal, and thus averting the otherwise inevitable bankruptcy of some States—a catastrophe little less to be dreaded and deprecated than the bankruptcy of the Union—and involving indeed the worst consequences which would attend such a disaster. Happy is it not for the country that relief can thus be afforded to the debtor States without a violation of any principle, and especially without incurring the odium attached to the idea of an assumption by the General Government of the State debts! Fortunate is it not that, by an act of simple justice, by paying over to the States what already by rights belongs to them, it is in the power of Congress to do so much for the relief of the debtor States! More fortunate still, that the debtor States can thus be aided by the General Government, not only without prejudice to the other States, but to their advantage, by placing at the disposal of those States (their proportion of the revenue from lands) funds which they will be able to employ to the greatest advantage in purposes of intellectual or general improvement!

This disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands will place it in the power of Congress to impart to the financial policy of the Government *stability*, that essential element of public prosperity.

That an *augmentation* of the annual revenue is necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government is known to every body. For several years past it has been eked out by supplements of Treasury notes; but that expedient is a miserable financial resort on any other than casual temporary occasions. The amount of Treasury notes at any time outstanding is neither more nor less than so much public debt, in the most troublesome form which it can assume; and the amount of public debt contracted within a given time, in whatever form it exists, is but the measure of the deficiency of the revenue. What the total amount of public debt now is, in the various forms of outstanding Treasury notes, deferred payments to contractors and other public creditors, stocks due to Indian tribes, the fourth instalment due to the States under the act of 1836, &c. we have not the means of accurately stating; but we may, without fear of exaggeration, set it down at forty millions of dollars of debt, all contracted within the last four years. The deficiency of the revenue, therefore, for the last four years, must have been on an average some ten millions of dollars a year. Allow what you will for the falling-off of the imposts caused by the blighting influence of the policy of the Government, still the revenue which for four successive years falls so far short of the wants of the Government cannot be expected to improve, even under brighter auspices, to an adequate amount without some enlargement of the sources of supply. The ordinary expenses of the Government may indeed be reduced by a more economical Administration; the extraordinary expense of the Florida war—extraordinary in every sense—which has been such a drain upon the Treasury, may cease altogether: all this may happen, and yet the aggregate of expenditures of the Government be increased instead of being diminished. For not a doubt is entertained, we presume, in the mind of the present Administration, that large appropriations of money are necessary for extending and strengthening the public defences by land and sea, and that no consideration of false economy ought to be suffered to stand in the way of the accomplishment of this great purpose. Such, we know, was the opinion of the late lamented President, and such we believe to be the opinion of his successor. "I shall shrink from no proper responsibility attached to my station," said Gen. Harrison, two days before his last illness, to a friend with whom he conversed. "I shall recommend to Congress *large appropriations for the public defences.* If they shall not respond to my recommendations, or shall refuse or neglect to provide the ways and means to carry them into effect, with *them* will rest the responsibility; I shall have done *my* duty." Believing that this sentiment of the late President reflects the true policy of the Government, we have no idea of any reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures of the Government. An augmentation of the revenue to some extent is therefore inevitable. Whether that augmentation is to be secured by a resort to direct taxation and excises, or by a modification of the duties upon imports, cannot be long, if for a moment, a question among the Representatives of a People who are free, and who are determined to remain so.

A revision of the duties upon imports, therefore, with a view to revenue, is one of the main objects which require the attention of Congress at the Extra Session. In modifying those duties, let no pretence be given for an anti-tariff clamor by any attempt to force or unduly favor particular arts or products of our own country by high duties or prohibitions. Not that in levying the revenue we would depart from the policy, common to all nations, and not incompatible with the most enlarged notion of free trade, of a discrimination in favor of American industry. But let a just arrangement be made, in which the principle of discrimination in favor of labor may be sufficiently adhered to, and yet a large portion of our imports left sufficiently free for all the purposes of a prosperous commerce.

The third great object which requires the action of Congress at the Extra Session is the condition of *the currency*, and the questions connected with that most urgent and engrossing interest. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, that odious measure so unequivocally condemned by the voice of the People and the experience of the Government, would appear to be a thing of course, about which there can hardly be a diversity of sentiment. Then comes the vexed question, what financial agent shall be employed, in lieu of it, to receive, keep, and pay out the public money! Our own opinion on that subject has been too often expressed not to be known to our readers. Believing that all the difficulties and embarrassments under which the People and Government have painfully labored—including our degraded currency, fluctuating exchanges, and paralyzed commerce and industry—have been the necessary consequence of the unwise policy of the two last Administrations, we are of opinion that the true preventive of these evils is to be found in a restoration of the state of things under which the country was prosperous and happy before the action of the Government itself made them otherwise. In other words, we believe in the expediency, and indeed necessity, of a National Bank, to discharge the double functions of a fiscal agent for the Government and a regulator of the currency for the People. This is the opinion of the Editors of this paper, in repeating which now and here they do not pretend, not being authorized, to represent the views of the Executive.

That a *central fiscal agent*, under whatever form or modification of its details, is necessary and proper, if not indispensable, to the collection of the revenue and the regulation of the exchanges, (an essential element of commerce,) we believe to be the conviction of nearly every intelligent person who has had occasion to examine the subject at all. What form that agent shall assume, what offices it shall perform, by what name it shall be called, where it shall be located, how governed, &c. constitute a mass of considerations, out of which possibly some central agent might be devised, and established, free from the objections of those who have conscientious scruples against establishing a Bank *eo nomine*, and from the objections against Banks as now organized, or at least as now administered, amongst us.

If, owing to the scruples which have heretofore prevailed in some of the Southern States against a National Banking Institution, it shall be found impracticable to unite a majority of the two Houses in favor of any such Institution, then let those who entertain those scruples bring forward *their* measure; and let that measure be tried. The adoption of any rational system, under which the public revenues can be so managed as to establish some circulating medium of equal value in all parts of the United States (which nothing short of the power of the General Government can effect) will restore tranquility to the public mind, which is preferable to continued agitation under any circumstances. We doubt, however, whether opposition to the establishment of a central fiscal agent will now be found to be the sentiment of a majority of the Representatives of Southern feelings and interests, whatever it may have been heretofore. There is no school like adversity. More than any other portion of the United States have the people of the Southern States been ground down by the experiments instituted by their late rulers, one after another, as if to try how many such they could bear and live. If, indeed, the signs of the times are to be at all relied upon, great changes of opinion have very recently taken place on this subject in the South; and we should not be very much surprised if, from some States hitherto most opposed to a National Bank, we were to have in the present Congress nearly an unanimous expression of sentiment in its favor.

Of all speculations as to what Congress may or may not do in reference to the currency, perhaps, after all, no more can now be set down as certain than that the Extra Session will not pass away without the establishment of *some* fiscal agency as a substitute for that which exists under the familiar name of the sub-Treasury system. The measures, in fine, which may be expected to become the subject of deliberation in Congress at the approaching Session, are,

1. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States.

2. A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.

3. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law.

4. The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue, and equalizing the currency.

5. A temporary loan, if necessary, to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

These measures would at once disperse the clouds that have so long overhung and yet obscure the prospect before us. These measures, taken together, would, we feel entirely confident, suffice not only to restore to the country its wonted vigor, but carry it forward with a firmer step than it has ever taken.

We have said nothing about the existing public debt, which it will be time enough to provide for at the regular annual session of Congress, when its amount will have been better ascertained than it can yet be. Nor have we taken into consideration the question of a uniform System of Bankruptcy, which seems to be within the contemplation of some of our friends as a measure to be agitated at the Extra Session; nor any other question of a general character. Because Congress has been called together with a special view to the revenue and the finances; and it seems to be desirable, under every aspect of the case, that the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress should be limited, as far as possible, to the objects for which they have been convened.

One out of Many.—At Macon, in Georgia, a Postmaster of unexceptionable character was waited on by a *Loco Foco* committee, and *required* to go to a public meeting and otherwise take part in influencing elections. He pleaded in vain that it was against his habits and sense of propriety. Nothing could save him from the axe. A committee was despatched to Washington to communicate the behests of "*the party!*" and, accordingly, Mr. Tyner was forced to walk the plank. Off with his head, demanded the committee—off with his head, echoed the Postmaster General. Well! the tables have been turned, and Mr. Tyner, whose only fault was not bringing "the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections," has been *restored!* That's all! but how will the case be characterised in the Loco Foco papers? *Proscription! horrid murder!! the guillotine streams with the blood of innocent martyrs.* Not one word of *retrospect.* Oh no! they would have the people believe it to be an original case of unprovoked cruelty—not remembering that the *suppression of truth* is often the most sly as well as the most *wicked mode of telling a falsehood.* Such, the public may be assured, is the character of ninety-nine out of an hundred of the groans that are resounding through the land. Mr. Granger seems to have one advantage over his colleague—*he is more abused.* And what man ever rose to eminence in a Republic without being pursued and barked at by "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart?"

Madisonian.

A Model Republic.—Connecticut presents a republic which secures more good and avoids more evil than any other political community of ancient or modern times. All the public statutes, after two hundred years' legislation, are contained in a single volume; the annual expenses do not exceed $80,000; the State owes nothing, possesses a school fund of more than $2,000,000 well invested, yielding an annual income of $113,000, is without disbursements or superintendence of public works, employs but few officers, and yet enjoys the security of law and the administration of justice as economically as any other State in the Union. The militia consists of 10,000 men.

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*The following are the amounts received into the Treasury for proceeds of Sales of Public Lands during the years stated—extracted from the Annual Reports of the state of the Treasury, viz:

In the year 1832 - - -	2,623,781
1833 - - -	3,967,781
1834 - - -	4,857,600
1835 - - -	14,757,600
1836 - - -	24,877,179
1837 - - -	6,776,236
1839 - - -	3,081,939

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

WAR FOR THE SAKE OF PARTY.

We have in the Washington Globe some effusions upon our Foreign Relations with Great Britain characteristic of the principles and abandonment of men, who would even get up a war to get back into power. We are gravely told in that *uninterested* quarter, that the present administration is betraying the country in the business of McLeod, the Caroline, and the N. E. Boundary, and if things be permitted to go on as they are, we are all sold to the British, or her Bankers at least! Great Britain is roundly abused of course,—and we are called upon to bristle up, and plunge "right off" into a war, unless Great Britain will give all up, and in every thing, let us have our own way!

There are two points of consideration in such articles as these:—the first, the wickedness of the men ejected from power, who to get back again, would gladly involve their country in war; and secondly, the false courage all at once put on, of these men, who have just abandoned the management of the Foreign relations of the country.

It is to be recollected, that twelve years ago, the N. E. Boundary was a matter of as much excitement and interest as it is now. Prior to 1828, when Gen. Jackson took the helm of the Federal Government, Gov. Lincoln, of Maine, had had sharp controversies with the preceding administration:—and among the earliest questions the new administration was to settle was this of the N. E. Boundary, which does not stand now as well for us as it did twelve years ago, and which is no nearer a settlement. It is not to be forgotten now, that this twelve-years party *in* power sets down this among other things as a matter upon which an eight-weeks administration ought to go to war!

It is to be recollected also, that the Patriot War so called broke out three years ago, or more, during which the British crossed over from the Canada shores, and burnt the *American* steam boat Caroline;—an act of violence, if not a national outrage, perpetrated during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, which if ever to be settled without war, could have been better settled three years ago than now when complicated as it is, by the avowal of the *home* Government, that *they* take the responsibility of the act. Mr. Van Buren, however, made no settlement of it, and approximated no settlement, but left it as a legacy to his successors, who in eight weeks, the Globe expects, will settle what he has been putting off thirty-six months, or else, forthwith go to war about it!

The controversy respecting McLeod is another legacy, the preceding do-nothing, but mischief-making administration left us. McLeod, the present administration found in the hands of the Courts of Law, and they have left him there. Is not that right? If they expect the Whigs of the country to break Laws, and defy Judges, they mistake much. If they expect the administration to hang him, when the Courts of Law let him go, they miscalculate again. He has been the prisoner of the Law. He has been in the custody of the Courts, and be their will done.

What, however, is impressive as a lesson in party politics, is the utter recklessness and abandonment of men who to get paltry offices for themselves, would involve two great nations in a war! We have shown these men have no principle in this matter, *because* they have just thought of it, now they have lost their places. Think, of taxes upon taxes to be piled upon us, of cities bombarded and towns pillaged, of blood streaming like water on land and on sea, only because Blair and Rives have lost the public printing, or their friends a Post Office or the like, here and there! For these men fan the embers of war, attempt to create discontents that lead to war, and excite prejudices provoking war, on no other ground than that they thus hope to break down an administration adverse to them! To expose the motives of such an opposition is to disarm it of all its power.

England and Texas.—The London papers contain the treaty of commerce signed in that capital on the 13th November last between England and Texas. It is framed on the basis of strict reciprocity, but does not apply to the Colonies. The conditions upon which Texas may trade with the Colonies are to be regulated hereafter. Vessels wholly owned by citizens of Texas, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least are citizens of the Republic, are declared to be Texian vessels within the meaning of the treaty, although not built in that country. The treaty is to continue in force eight years, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the high contracting parties shall have notified to the other an intention to terminate its duration.—*National Intelligencer.*

Hong Kong.—We find in a late English paper the following description of the island of Hong Kong, situated near the entrance of the large bay at the mouth of Canton river:

"The island of Hong Kong, now granted by China to the Queen of England, is one of the group of islands at the mouth of the Canton river. It is of granitic formation, and the land rises to some considerable height in the centre of the island. There are several good watering places on the southern shores, and potatoes and vegetables are cultivated by the inhabitants to a great extent. The anchorage is the best between the Lamma island and Hong Kong, as there is from ten to twelve fathoms of water. There is also good anchorage in the Tytam bay for small vessels, but the entrance is not good, and there are some dangerous rocks in the course. The entrance into the northern channel is through the Lyce-mun channel into Hong Kong bay; and, although several of our merchantmen have wintered here, the approach through the Lamma channel is very uncertain, as the depth is continually changing, from the great deposite of mud. Ships from Macao pass through the Lamma channel during the northern monsoon, but the navigation of these straits is exceedingly difficult and dangerous. Tyfongs, or gales of wind, prevail along the coast at the equinox, and are very destructive to the native and foreign shipping. This island is badly chosen as a position; it is surrounded by small clusters of islands, and our ships of war will be unable to act amidst these island groups. Small steamers will alone be serviceable, but these must be of very small draught. The cession of this island by the Chinese Government is according to their usual cautious policy, as they will be enabled by the river junks to block up the entrances and cut off communication from the outer waters. The island is ten miles long and five miles broad. The Chinese have two forts on the coast opposite Hong Kong bay, and the small harbor of Cowtoo is much frequented by the coasting junks."

GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

A slip from the office of the St. Louis New Era, under date of Monday evening, May 3, furnishes the following particulars of a very destructive fire which occurred there on the previous night:

Destructive Fire—the Sub-Treasury Building burnt—money and papers saved.—Shortly after three o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was given, and on hastening to the scene, we found the substantial buildings at the corner of Main and Market streets, extending back to the alley, in flames. As well as we can ascertain, the fire commenced in the seed store of Mr. John Thorburn, situated in the rear of D. Levison's store, and the entrance to which was on Market street. This building, and every thing connected with it being of wood, burnt with great rapidity, and the flames soon reached the store of D. Levison in front of it, and about the same time communicated to the three story brick building in Market street occupied by Kimm & Tewes and Wolff & Hoppe, and to the Sub-Treasury building on the north. These houses were all on fire at the same time; and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the flames soon extended to the stores on the corner, occupied, respectively, by S. W. Meech as a book store and bindery, Thos. G. Settle, as a dry goods store, and W. H. M'Kinstry as a hat store. The fire was arrested in the corner building on the second floor. The Sub-Treasury building was destroyed, and scarcely any thing but the bare walls of the other houses are standing, and nearly all of them will have to be pulled down.

Six tenements were destroyed, five of them three story houses.

But the loss did not stop here. The stock of merchandise, in some of the stores, was very heavy, and we are sorry to add, that some of the owners are severe sufferers.

Altogether, this has been the most disastrous fire which has ever occurred in St. Louis. There are many conjectures as to the manner in which it originated, and some reason to suppose that it was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Thorburn says there was no fire in the store during the day or night, and before the fire was discovered, one of the clerks in the Sub-Treasurer's office was alarmed by hearing a noise in the rear of that building, and kept on the alert for robbers, but did not discover the fire until about the time the alarm was given.

U. S. Bank.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says—

We learn that the Directors are busily engaged in making a Trusteeship intended to secure the circulation, the deposits and foreign balances, amounting in all to about $5,000,000. To this end, they have appropriated securities of one kind and another, which are estimated to be worth $12,500,000. The arrangement will be completed and carried into effect as speedily as possible. The notes and deposits, it would therefore seem, are perfectly safe, although some delay may take place before their final liquidation.

MIDSHIPMEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

It is stated in the *Madisonian*, that during the seven and a half months between July 17, 1840, and March 3, 1841, inclusive, the number of midshipmen appointed was SEVENTY-FIVE. Of these, *twenty* were appointed between July, 1840, and January following; *fifty-five* were appointed during January and February, and the first day of March, 1841! and of these, *eighteen* were appointed during the three last days of the late *reign*, and *fourteen of this number on the 3d of March.*

The Norfolk Beacon states that Commodore Beverly Kennon has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard, Washington, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Commodore Thos. H. Stevens.

Good Management.—The Newark Advertiser says that fifteen years ago a farm in Western New York of 400 acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for $4,000. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry that the owner was last year offered for it $40,000. He refused the offer upon the ground that it had actually netted him the interest of $60,000.

A small Paris journal, called the *Coulisses*, states that a banker of the Chaussee d'Antin applied, a few days ago, to a money-lender for the loan of 50,000 francs upon his wife's diamonds, desiring him to get the diamonds taken out of their settings and replaced by imitation stones, in order that the lady might not perceive the loss. "You are too late," said the money-lender; "I did that for your wife last year, when she applied to me. What you take for diamonds are the imitations which I mounted at her request when she sold me the real ones."

Tight Lacing.—The higher mortality of English-women by consumption, may be ascribed partly to the in-door life which they lead, and partly to the compression preventing the expansion of the chest by costume. In both ways the lungs are deprived of a free draught of vital air, and the altered blood deposites tuberculous matter with a fatal facility. Thirty-one thousand and ninety English-women died in one year, (the year ending June 30, 1839) of the incurable malady.

The Nashua Telegraph says that a Mrs. Ripley, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, was some weeks since, safely delivered of *five children* at a birth, and that they are doing well! The same woman had three at one birth five years ago, all of whom are alive and in good condition.

It is a common fault never to be satisfied with our fortune, nor dissatisfied with our understanding.

The duration of man's life should not be estimated by his years, but by what he has accomplished—by the uses which he has made of time and opportunity. The industrious man lives longer than the drone, and by inuring our body and mind to exercise and activity, we shall more than double the years of our existence.

Proscription.—The cry of proscription supposing there is proscription, coming from the quarter it does, has in it more to amuse than to excite even commiseration or anger. Strange that men will so soon forget their own examples, and more strange is it that they have the hardihood to complain of the enforcement of a system entirely their own. A city correspondent reminds us of a fact familiar to the public of both parties, and relates to the proceedings of a Loco Foco meeting, held in the *Sixth Ward of this city about twelve months since*, at the Ward Hotel, the very centre of the pure Loco Focoism. Phineas Parker was chairman of that meeting, and the men assembled there *voted that the officers belonged to the* so called "*democrats*" *and insisted that the Common Council should remove every Whig in office.* Formal resolutions were drawn and adopted countenancing and establishing the doctrine that *to the victors belong the spoils!* And yet we hear the cry of proscription whenever an office is appointed, and it seems immaterial with the complainants whether the man in office has been removed by the power of the Almighty or mere human agency. Men who resign, men who voluntarily resign, and men who are removed for cause, are alike represented as proscribed for opinion's sake.

New York Express.

The Washington Globe is vehement in its opposition to an extra session of Congress, because it is a "violation of the spirit of our institutions." It makes all the difference in the world whether an extra session is called by President Van Buren to recommend the adoption of a foreign system for collecting and keeping the public revenue, or one is called by President Harrison to abolish his despotic system, and restore the old republican system established by the immortal Washington, and successfully practised by all his successors down to the year 1833.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

The Washington Globe howls piteously over the removals from office that are taking place under the new Administration. The Globe, when its own party was in power, defended the most indiscriminate proscription; no man, no matter what had been his service to the country, who entertained political sentiments adverse to the party in power, was permitted to hold office; he was removed to make room for some noisy bar-room politician, and the Globe pronounced it all right and proper. Even the venerable General Solomon Van Rensselaer, who had fought and bled for his country, and who bears the marks and evidence of his service and his bravery on his body, was thrust from the Post Office at Albany, and a hungry partisan put in his place. This infamous act of party proscription did not shock the feelings of the editor of the Globe, nor of his party. But now when the Whig party comes into power and removes Locofoco office holders *for cause*—for converting their offices into political engines, or neglecting to perform their duty—these modest leaders of the *Guillotine Party* affect to be thrown into spasms of grief at such awful proscription! Shame upon the vile hypocrites!

Hudson River Chronicle.

A Good Removal.—Orestes A. Brownson has been removed from the office of surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. He was ultra among the ultra, and the advocate of the most abominable creed ever disgraced a man or a people.

Mr. Van Buren, after lingering for months about New York, playing the politician in a small way, has finally returned to Kinderhook. Wielding, as he now does, a broken wand, the 'Magician' no longer exists. The Evening Journal says that he is canvassing for a Tammany Hall Delegation in favor of his nomination for Governor. But the party will not take him. He has used them long enough. He must content himself hereafter in playing the "Dandy" at Saratoga during the Summer and burning in Winter.—*New York Express.*

Cutting Timber.—Some of the Agricultural Journals at the North are discussing the question as to the best time of the year for cutting timber for fence rails, &c. One contends that the Winter is the best time, when the tree is free from sap. Another says, that from twenty years experience in the preservation of timber, the best time to cut, to insure durability, is when the sap is in its greatest vigor; and in proof of his theory, he cites the following case. A Farmer in North Carolina, wishing to clear in a certain lot, went to work according to the old theory, and cut his rail timber during the full of the moon in February. When he came to put up his fence in May, he was deficient about forty pannels. As the only alternative, he went into the woods and cut the requisite quantity, and put up his fence. Ten or twelve years afterwards, on examining his fence, he was exceedingly surprised to find that the rails cut and set in May, were infinitely more sound than those cut and prepared in February.

Raleigh Register.

Heavy Damages.—Some time last year we published a letter from Montreal, announcing the elopement of Mrs. Harris, wife of Captain Harris, 24th regiment, with E. D. David, Esq., of Montreal, barrister and major in the Montreal cavalry. On the 6th instant the action commenced by Capt. Harris against Mr. David was tried in Montreal, and resulted in a verdict for THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS damages.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Singular.—There was a child born in Howard county, a few days since, much deformed, and what is very singular, one half of his face, one arm and one leg is as black as any negro child ever was born into existence.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Is not the other *half* black, too?

Register.

A Pleasant Country.—The Albany State Gazette says that a gentleman in Plymouth county, recently killed forty rattlesnakes in one day; the length of the largest was five feet, and of the smallest eighteen

Communications.

O. K.—AWFUL CONDITION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CENSUS OF FAYETTEVILLE.

In looking over the Census list, my curiosity led me to examine it, for the purpose of knowing how many unmarried young ladies and gentlemen there were in our community; and I find that the disparity is much greater than I had any idea. That the ladies may have some hint of what they have to *depend on*, I will give them, through your columns, a statement of the result:

In the *juvenile* department, I find Two Hundred and Eighty-seven unmarried ladies between the ages of *sixteen* and *thirty*, and Four Hundred and six between the ages of ten and sixteen. To counterbalance that, we have but Forty-eight young men of a marriageable age; but ten out of that number are in a situation that would justify their "taking the responsibility;" five out of that number have determined to lead a life of *single blessedness*, and the remaining five are not worth having.

Girls, look out! I told you so forty years ago, when you refused the offer I made you.

AN OLD BACHELOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAST DAY REQUIEM,

FOR THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Farewell to the hopes which the nation has cherish'd!
Farewell to the visions of glory, now vanish'd in gloom!
To the prospects that dawn'd, and forever have perish'd!
To the feelings we foster'd, now chill'd in their bloom!

The oak of our fathers which once flourish'd proudly,
And struck deep its roots, and its branches spread wide,
Which listen'd unmov'd, when the tempest roar'd loudly,
No longer exults in its prosperous pride.

Torn struck by lightning, has lately been shiver'd;
All its earliest boughs of their beauty been shorn;
Fate's stern decree has to death now deliver'd
That towering oak which waved bright in the morn!

Now with lingering decline, or by gentle gradation,
Its loveliness wither—its leaves drop away;
Or sweet it seemed all secure in its station;"
And was torn from its stem ere the dawning of day!

Be silent to such images!—Ours is a sorrow,
Which can find in no image of fiction relief;
Nor the depth of its anguish forbids us to borrow
From the mind's brightest fancies, a balm for our grief.

HARRISON, we need not *taught* to deplore thee
By the poet's warm page, or the orator's arts;
For the high hopes of thousands, who now sorrow o'er thee,
Had long turn'd to FIRE in their innermost hearts.

There are those who, at seasons, with fond expectation
To the future look'd forward; and fancied, in THEE
Were verified behalf every wish of a nation,
Both *generous and faithful, both honest and free.*

And well doth each bosom's high throbbing emotion,
Refute the false taunt of the sycophant slave,
That we would hand as deficient, in proper devotion,
A country who mourn's o'er thy premature grave.

For it is not as freemen and patriots only
That we publicly grieve; other feelings must glow
In the hearts of the lovely, the lov'd and the lonely;
And thoughts the most tender our nature can know.

And those of this age, while on earth they outlive thee
Shall deeply regretting thy too early doom,
With feelings of anguish that pure homage give thee
Which retires from the CHAIR to repose in the TOMB.

FAREWELL! but O think not thy memory shall perish!
It shall shine through our hearts as thy VIRTUES have done.
And affection and friendship its lustre shall cherish,
As bright and as clear as the calm setting sun.

We mourn not for thee, though too early thou'st left us,
Thou had'st nothing to do, but to die and be blest.
Tho' death, which has thus of thy presence bereft us,
Was to thee but the herald of quiet and rest.

Farewell! then, once more: Angel- watch o'er thy slumbers,
Till eternity's dawn on thy waking shall shine;
And may the writer, when death stills his numbers,
Sink to sleep as inviting, as tranquil as thine.

BARTON.

Fayetteville, May 14, 1841.

This physicians pronounced him better the evening before his death.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 5, 1841.

A comparison of the accounts from Florida for the last two months, varied and contradictory as they have been, will show you that after all said, next to nothing has in the interim been accomplished towards closing our Indian troubles.

The Indians are roaming about the country in small parties or families as usual, but never show themselves at any post except it be at Tampa, the General's Head Quarters, or some post in the neighborhood. At these places a few men come in at a time, with some story, which is readily received by credulous ears—get plenty of drink—some presents, and then *go out* again. Such is the daily routine.

ANOTHER INDIAN MURDER.

PILATKA, (E. F.) May 5, 1841.

Dear Sir—The Western Mail, this afternoon, brings us the mortifying news that the war is not over yet. On the afternoon of the 3d inst. a citizen was shot near Fort Tarver, by the Indians; he was penetrated by three balls; yesterday morning he was still alive, and said he saw two of the Indians when they fired. The troops at Micanopy, as soon as the news arrived, were instantly put in motion, to drive those daring marauders from their present haunts near the settlements. It is supposed this outrage was done by Alleckitusteennugge's band, who has lately refused to come in to Tampa Bay or negociate—leaving it to be inferred he intends to be hostile.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 10.

The steamer *William Gaston*, Capt. Griffin, arrived here on Saturday last, from the Southern Posts. We learn by the arrival that Wild Cat (Coacheechee) had been in with fifteen warriors at Indian River, and went out again on the morning of the 5th instant. They demanded powder and ball of the officers, which was refused. He then assumed an air of dignity, and appeared as though he did not care for any of them.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Shubrick, U. S. N., accidentally shot away a part of his face, while on a scout in the Everglades.

When you indulge in hard thoughts, or harsh expressions against your neighbor, think of your own failings and be moderate.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1841.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, which came off on Thursday last, was thinly attended, in all counties from which we have heard. In this District especially, the Whigs did not turn out in full force because of their confidence in their own strength; and their opponents have heretofore been so badly beaten that they appear to have no spirit for a rally. Our faithful Representative, Edmund Deberry, is of course re-elected by a large majority, though by how much is not yet ascertained, the following being all the returns we have received:—

	Deberry.	McCallum.
Cumberland,	364	459
Robeson,	315	149
Moore,	319	312

Mr. Deberry's majority in these three counties, is 78. In 1839, Morris beat him in the same counties 678 votes.

The following are the precinct votes in Cumberland and Robeson:

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Deberry.	McCallum.
Fayetteville,	193	193
Averasborough,	31	21
J. Monroe's,	00	19
Gregory's,	12	56
Vann's,	10	6
Flea Hill,	37	17
Bure's,	8	13
McLean's,	16	10
Barbecue,	20	28
Col. Smith's,	3	32
A. Munroe's,	17	24
Newberry's,	9	15
McRae's,	8	25
	364	459

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Deberry.	McCallum.
Lumberton,	39	67
Red Banks,	58	5
Allordsville,	104	00
McPhaul's Mills,	67	43
White House,	16	8
St. Paul's,	31	26
	315	149

Sterling's Mills, no box opened.

A poll was opened in Moore county, as required by law, on the School question which resulted in a vote of 341 for School, and 198 for No School; majority 143.

RALEIGH, May 18.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Our returns come in slowly, and are rather imperfect, but as far as they go, are as cheering as the most sanguine Whig could expect. We are certain of having carried EIGHT, probably NINE of the THIRTEEN Districts of the State. If we have, it will be a clear Republican gain of FOUR Members of Congress.

The intelligence which has reached us, and which we publish below, justifies us in announcing the following results, viz:

In this District, (Dr. Montgomery's,) Romulus M. Saunders, Opposition, is elected over Dr. James S. Smith, Adm.—no change.

In the fourth District, (Charles Shepard's,) William H. Washington, Adm. is elected by a considerable majority over J. O. Watson, Opposition—a Whig gain.

In the seventh District, Edmund Deberry, Adm. is reelected by a handsome majority—no change.

In the sixth District, Archibald Arrington, (Opposition) is elected, beating Hawkins, the late member, and Russell, also anti-Administration—no change. The Whigs, we presume, generally voted for Arrington.

In the ninth District, (John Hill's,) A. H. Shepherd, Adm. is elected over Reid, Opp. by a considerable majority—a Whig gain.

In the tenth District, (Charles Fisher's,) Abram Rencher, Adm. is elected over Jonathan Worth, of the same politics—a Whig gain.

To which, we presume, may be added as certain, (there having been no regular opposition,) the reelection of Edward Stanly and Kenneth Rayner, Whigs, in the third and first Districts, and of James McKay, Opp. in the fifth.

We have nothing from the second District (Bynum's.) If Cherry is elected, we shall have *nine* Whig members; if Daniel is elected, we shall only have *eight*, taking it for granted as we do, that Lewis Williams has beaten his opponent, and that a Whig has been elected in the thirteenth (Graham's) District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wake County.—The vote in this County was very thin, there being 700 fewer votes polled than at the last August election. Saunders received 862, Smith 635—Majority for Saunders, 227. In this City, the vote stood—Smith 233, Saunders 171.

Orange County.—It is rumored that Smith's majority is only about 10. No returns from Person County.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

We are obliged to a friend in Smithfield, for the following intelligence:

SMITHFIELD, May 15, 1841.

Sir—I herewith send you a statement of the vote of Johnston County:

CONGRESS—Wm. H. Washington,	425
Dr. J. O. Watson,	350
Washington's majority,	75
School,	468
No School,	202
Majority for School,	266

This is official—and the smallest vote that has been cast in many years. Respectfully yours, &c.

P. S. Just heard from Newbern; Washington's majority, 133 in town.

Greene County, do. about 80.

Wayne—Watson's majority from 200 to 210.

Lenoir, Craven, Carteret and Jones to hear from.

Washington's election certain.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We learn by passengers in the Cars, that Arrington of Nash has beaten Hawkins of Warren, and Russel of Granville—all Oppositionists. The only County where we have the official vote is Warren, where Hawkins received 570, Arrington 118, and Russel 6.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Guilford.—Shepherd 2,000—D. S. Reid 387.

Stokes.—Shepherd 1022—Reid 987.

Rockingham and Caswell to hear from.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Davidson.—In this County, Rencher's majority over Worth was 395. In Rowan and Davie, a majority of 200 more.

Randolph.—Worth's majority 274.

Chatham.—Rencher's majority 84.

Rencher's majority in the whole District, about 410.—*Register.*

INDIANA ELECTION.—The Whigs have carried every District in the State, except one, and that one the strongest Whig District in the State, where a Loco slipped in, in consequence of two Whigs running. The Delegation stands, 6 Whigs, 1 Loco. In the last Congress, it stood, 2 Whigs, 5 Vans. Whig gain, 4, equal to 8 votes.

Tennessee Elections.—The Elections throughout this State for members to Congress, took place on Thursday, the 6th inst.

Joseph L. Williams, Whig, is elected without opposition.

Thomas D. Arnold, Whig, is likewise elected from the First District, without opposition.

We have no other returns.

THE EXTRA SESSION.—We copy from the National Intelligencer an interesting article on the subject of the probable action of the Extra Session of Congress. We do not wish to be regarded as concurring in all its views, so far as they may be supposed to indicate an *immediate* division of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, or an *immediate* charter of a National Bank. For reasons heretofore stated, we do not think this the time for either. But we hope that whatever Congress may do, will result in the "common benefit and general welfare."

Our readers may be assured that we shall keep them well informed of all the doings of the Session, which will convene on next Monday week. The Message will be the first great matter of interest, and that we may hope to publish this day fortnight.

Friday last, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, was generally observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer; business was suspended, and several of the Churches opened for Divine Service in this Town.

WILMINGTON.—We were greatly struck, during a late visit to Wilmington, with the remarkable improvement which has taken place in the appearance of the town within a year past. In April, 1840, the most important portion of the town, as regards business, was in ruins, and the proprietors generally were only preparing to erect new buildings on the vacant lots. Now, those ruins are nearly all replaced by beautiful and substantial brick buildings, constructed in the most approved modern city fashion, and furnished within in a manner to correspond. But besides these Stores, (which it was reasonable to expect would be rebuilt,) there are handsome Dwelling Houses going up in all quarters of the town, together with several public houses, such as a Court House, two Hotels, &c. Rents are enormously high, affording an evidence that business is not overdone, and there is a general appearance of prosperity about the place, which we could wish were more common in Southern towns. The Rail Road,—justly the pride and boast of the Wilmingtonians,—is in the most perfect condition, and we were glad to find the Spring travel just now considerable. We came out as far as Warsaw with about 40 passengers, and on two other days of last week, which came under our notice, there were at least an equal number. No one can visit Wilmington without an aspiration for the prosperity of her enterprizing and hospitable people.

We learn that Wm. C. Lord, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the Port of Wilmington, in this State, in place of Mr. Marshall, removed.

IMPORTANT.—The disclosures made by a writer in the New York Express, of numerous frauds and combinations in the Custom House of that city, have naturally attracted the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has instituted a Commission, consisting of the Hon. George Poindexter, late Senator in Congress, Mr. Kelly, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Russel, late member of Congress from New York, to proceed to New York, and make a thorough examination into the alleged abuses. As the author of the charges in the Express expresses his ability and willingness to prove all that he has charged, we may look for some "awful disclosures."

Some of the South Carolina papers very properly caution their readers against taking the notes of the Knoxville Branch of the South Western Rail Road Bank, which are from 10 to 20 per cent. discount, and are not received by the Mother Bank in Charleston. It is said that the Branch pays specie, but the notes are not convertible in this State or South Carolina, except at the above enormous discount.

THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.—The most intense anxiety continues to be felt in regard to the fate of this noble ship, and her passengers and crew. She sailed from New York on the 10th of March, and had not arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of April;—a period about three times as long as that necessary for the voyage. The captain of the ship Recovery, arrived at New York from Bristol, reports, that on the 28th March, off the Azores, lat. 41 40, lon. 30 55, he saw at a great distance the wreck of a large vessel which he supposed to be a man of war. And that two days before he had seen part of a mast, bottles, casks, &c.

A Mr. Howell, of Cumberland, Maryland, whose father was a passenger on board the President, received by the Brittannia, a letter from a relative who resides in Southampton, England, dated April 19th, stating that the President had arrived at Madeira: that Mrs. Power, the wife of Tyrone Power, had just received by Express, information to that effect. This is the most hopeful account yet received.

GENUINE LOCO FOCO PATRIOTISM.—The North Carolinian informs Mr. Bell, the Secretary of War, that the duties of Military Store Keeper and Paymaster at the Arsenal in this town, for a whole month, could be performed by any smart clerk in one day. Anticipating that the motive for this declaration might well be impugned, the Carolinian adds,—

"Some may say why did we not say something about this before General Cowan was removed, and a whig *partizan* put in his place. We answer, we should never have said any thing about it, had the whigs not promised that they would abolish all *sinecures*, and this can be proved to be as great a sinecure as ever existed in the Government."

This is what we call "jumping from the frying pan into the fire." Notwithstanding, in the opinion of the Carolinian, this office "can be proved to be as great a sinecure as ever existed in the government," that paper *would never have said any thing about it!!* if the Whigs had not promised so and so. What a faithful guardian of the public interests!

As to the office being a sinecure, we know nothing, but, as it is usual at other similar establishments, and as it is understood to have been created here at the especial instance of the Commandant of the Arsenal, (a Van Buren man by the way,) the presumption is against the statement.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Frigate Brandywine has arrived at New York in 30 days from the straits of Gibraltar, and reports that the Ohio, 74, and Preble, sloop of war, were likewise on the way home. The return of these ships, composing the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, was occasioned by the threatening aspect, some six or eight weeks ago, of war with Great Britain. Intelligence received at Port Mohan, at that time, from the American Ambassador at London, under date of the 9th of March, and private letters to the 11th, advising the departure of the squadron from the Mediterranean, led to a council between Commodore Hull and his Captains, on board the Ohio 74, on the 24th, which resulted in the sailing of the ships at twelve hours notice, on the succeeding day. The Brandywine parted company from the Ohio, in thick and boisterous weather, off the Mediterranean coast of Spain, on the 5th of April; and having ascertained, by looking into the Bay of Gibraltar, that no naval reinforcement, as was reported, had assembled there, passed into the Atlantic on the 9th following.

A "GRANITE VILLAGE."—The New York Express gives an account of "a voyage of Discovery" though the Astor House, the great Hotel of that city, in which 700 persons frequently lodge at a time, equal to the population of almost any village that does not take for itself the name of city or town. "It would be a whole Congressional District, (says the Express,) if it were on the other side of the Potomac, among the rice swamps of the Waccamaw, say, or on the lower James River,—for some three hundred voters even in some parts of South Carolina make up a Congressional district, as it is said, while the Astor House always holds more than that. Mr. Clay once remarked in debate, that, more wine was drunk there than in all South Carolina, from which we inferred, that if any more nullification was to come for any more taxes laid on wine, the Astor House had more the right of rebellion than the sovereign State of South Carolina."

The Express says that the numerous dining room servants, are all regularly drilled every day before dinner; all the exercises of the table being gone through with by signs from the head of the table, without a word spoken. Every article of furniture, even to the napkins, sheets, pillow cases, knives and forks, and spoons, in each room, is regularly charged to the servant who attends that room, and the account balanced when the articles are returned. There is a steam engine in the cellar, which cooks, washes, scours, grinds knives, boils kettles, irons, &c. &c. The House contains 308 rooms.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

After an exemption of several years, our City was again visited by Fire on Friday night last, which though serious enough to excite public sympathy, and prove a source of much inconvenience to individual sufferers, was not attended with the disastrous consequences which, at one time, seemed inevitable. The alarm was given about 12 o'clock, and the Fire was found to proceed from the loft of a Stable in the occupancy of Messrs. Ellen & Bevers, filled with Hay, Fodder and other combustible materials. The flames progressed so rapidly, that before the necessary assistance could be obtained, the fire had communicated to the Kitchen and Ice House, attached to the spacious Boarding House of the Misses Pulliam. Great efforts were made to save their House, but all in vain, owing to the proximity of the burning buildings.—When it took fire, so large a body of flame burst forth, that the destruction of almost the whole Southern part of the City seemed inevitable. And the loss of property would have been immense, but for the stillness of the night, the dampness of the roofs, but, more than all, for the energy and perseverance displayed by our Fire Company, and the active intrepidity of those who aided in blowing up the two story lodging room between the Boarding House and the large Dwelling, owned by Mrs. Shaw, and occupied by the Rev. Mr. Lacy. Great praise is also due to two or three spirited individuals, who mounted the roof of Mr. Lacy's House, and remained there the whole time, plying wet blankets, and extinguishing the sparks, though, to those below, the heat of the fire seemed almost insupportable. Had not the building alluded to, been blown up at the precise moment it was, nothing could have saved Mr. Lacy's House; and had that caught fire, it is dreadful to think of the consequences. And even after the explosion took place, the same results would have ensued, but for the efficient movements of those who controlled the Engine.

We are happy to state, that the Misses Pulliam succeeded in saving the whole of their Furniture, though they lost a quantity of Bacon, Flour, &c. deposited in the Cellar. Their loss is very heavy for persons of their humble fortune, who have made all that they possessed by a long course of the most laborious industry. We hope steps will be taken to alleviate, in some degree, the hardness of their lot, for never were there more deserving objects to excite the sympathy of a community.

The Fire is supposed to have originated from a candle, used by a party of negroes who are believed to have been gaming in the Stable loft that night, one of whom has been since arrested and committed to Jail. There were in the Stable, 13 Horses, of which 5 were burnt to death, all efforts to get them out proving impotent.

Raleigh Register.

Federal Court.—This Court adjourned on Saturday evening. The only case tried, that excited any interest, was that of the Mutineers from Wilmington. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Mesnard, the Chief Engineer, but not against the others; they were accordingly discharged.

The Engineer was tried on Saturday. The prosecution was conducted by the District Attorney, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and the defence by John H. Bryan. The Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of One dollar, and to be imprisoned in the Jail of this City, for six Calendar months.—*Raleigh Register.*

"*Transcendentalism*—Knows no intelligent or conscious God but man; it admits no incarnation, but the eternal incarnation of the universal spirit in the human race; the personality of men ceases with their present existence; they are but momentary manifestations of the infinite and unending; there is neither sin nor holiness, neither heaven nor hell."—*Princeton Review, Jan.* 1840.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

POSTMASTERS.

Jacob Alrichs, at Wilmington, Delaware.
Charles Troxell, at Reading, Pennsylvania.
David Agnew, at Wheeling, Virginia.
Charles Martin, at Chillicothe, Ohio.
Caleb Foote, at Salem, Massachusetts.

In the list of "*Removals*," published by the Globe, it is probable there are many inaccuracies. The Intelligencer has already adverted to one, Mr. Ash of Philadelphia, who instead of being removed, *resigned*, being a *defaulter*. No wonder the Globe's *sympathies* are excited for him! We know of one case, in which the person said to be removed died more than 12 months ago—we refer to Samuel H. Duval, Esq. the late Marshal of Florida.—*Lynchb'g Virginian.*

We learn from Col. Todd, that, on his way to his residence in this county last week, he, in performance of a sacred duty, called upon the venerable widow of our lamented deceased President. Whilst there, he was invited by that lady to a consultation with herself and her only remaining son as to the ultimate depository of the remains of her distinguished and beloved husband—the Great and Good President. It was determined, at this consultation, to remove the remains immediately to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and elevated natural mound, where the monument may be seen for several miles up and down the Ohio river. * * * There, the traveller of distant ages will be refreshed by a visit to the tomb of the Warrior, who was never defeated; of the Patriot, who died poor; and of the Statesman, who, from the proud height of President, "fell, like a star struck from its sphere, covered with glory and renown."

Shelby News.

Charles Hudson, the Whig candidate, has been elected to Congress in Massachusetts, (Worcester District) to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Levi Lincoln. Majority said to be 600 or 800. Much less than the usual number of votes were polled.

Free Tom Moore.—The effort of this notorious individual to steal into Congress, by becoming a candidate just upon the eve of the election, and when there were two Whigs in the field, was rebuked by many of his own party friends. His vote fell short of that of both of the Whigs. No other than a Loco, and probably no other Loco than Free Tom Moore, would have sought, or had a seat in Congress upon such terms.—*Richmond Whig.*

A case is now before the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, to procure a forfeit of the Charter of the U. S. Bank, for the non-payment of its notes.

From Texas.—"We learn," says the Houstonian, "from the Austin papers, that a skirmish took place near Larado, on the 8th of April, between a company of Texan spies, under Capt. John C. Hays, and a marauding party of Mexicans, which resulted in the total defeat of the latter. The Mexicans were about forty in number, of whom three were killed, a number wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners. Most of the horses, arms, &c. were also taken. The spies consisted of twelve Americans and thirteen Mexicans, none of whom received any injury. We have not room to publish the official report of Capt. Hays.

Tribute of Respect.—Arrivals from Nassau (N. P.) state that upon the receipt there of the news of President Harrison's death, the British Government vessels and others in port displayed their flags at half-mast.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Four New States.—During the next Congress, the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the two Floridas, will probably ask for admission to the family of the American Union.

Chas. F. Mitchell arrested.—Mitchell, the American forger and late member of Congress, says the Montreal Herald of Thursday, has at last been captured by the Montreal police, and the fact is another evidence of the vigilance of Capt. Comeau. Mitchell was taken at Longue Pointe, a few miles from Montreal, and was foolish enough to attempt to throw above $20,000 into the St. Lawrence, a circumstance which could not have benefited him.

Mitchell, the forger, says the Montreal Courier of Friday, is securely in goal and will, it believes, be delivered up to the State of New York upon demand of Governor Seward. This man went first under the name of Goodwin, and then passed sometimes under the name of Forward.

By a late decision of the Superior Court for Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) the testimony of several witnesses was declared to be inadmissible on the ground that they were Universalists, and supposed not to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

Freshet in the Mississippi.—By the Columbus Democrat of the 3d instant, we learn that immense damage has been sustained in northern Mississippi by the heavy rains which have fallen there. All the lowlands on the Yallobusha were entirely submerged, and at Columbus the river was about two miles wide. There had been no estimate of the extent of the losses sustained, but they were supposed to be very great on the plantations on that river and on all the other large water-courses.

Application of the rule, "Like produces like."—A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself on an apple tree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree, to have it grafted into her orchard, "for who knows," says she, "but it may bear the same kind of fruit."

Marriage.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, play, dress and dance—it is a being who can comfort and console him.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Simeon Colton, Mr. ROBERT FINDLATER to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Capt. Joshua E. Lumsden,—all of Raleigh.

DIED,

In Chatham county, of dropsy of the chest, JOSEPH JOHN ALSTON, Sen., in the 75th year of his age.

In Dallas county, Alabama, on the 19th ult., in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET GIVHAN, consort of Mr. William Givhan, daughter of the late John C. Stedman, Esq. Raleigh.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 14, Steamer Cotton Plant, McRae, with Goods for E. W. Wilkings, J. & J. Kyle, Gardner & McKethan, George McNeill, S. T. Hawley, E. J. Hale, James Sundy, M. N. Leary, A. Jessup, and Capt. Bradford, of this place; and for Brown & Jones, Dr. D. Watson, J. & R. Sloan, Rev. W. Turner, Jenkins & Biles, J. & S. Gibson, W. M. Green, M. B. C. Walker, H. A. London, and S. C. A. Wiley, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Henry Rush, with Sugar, Coffee and Dry Goods for I. Johnson, C. T. Haigh, Geo. W. McDonald & R. M. Orrel, E. J. Hale, Jos. Baker, E. W. Kings, Cook & Co., H. L. Myrover, F. Lamb & B. Atkins, Boon & Breece, T. S. Lutterloh, Leete, C. P. Mallett, E. Fuller, J. R. & D. G. Johnson, T. H. Byrne & Co., of this place; and Messrs. Blum, T. Glen, W. W. Elms, J. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Forbes, M. Green, J. Saunders, Profr. Mitchell, J. & R. Sloan, J. Swan, F. J. Swift, M. Waddell, F. J. Hill, G. Gay of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 17, Steamer Cotton Plant, McRae, with full load Produce.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.—Brigs Sooy from New York, Samuel from Philadelphia. 6.—Forrester from New York. 8.—Br. Schr. Triumph from Jamaica, Schr. Congress from New Bedford. 10.—Brigs Morning Star from New York, Susan from Philadelphia; Schr. Repeater from New York. 11.—Brig N. F. Frothingham from Matanzas. 12.—Schr. Joshua Brown from St. Augustine.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Schr. Warsaw for Boston. 6.—Schr. Atlantic for St. Croix. 8.—Brig Anawon for Fall River. 9.—Schr. Armer Patton for Philadelphia. 12.—Brigs Mentor for St. Johns. (N. B.) Cohansey for New York, Sooy for New York; Schr. Regulus for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 19.

Brandy, peach,	50	a 60	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	6½	a 7½	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	a 85
Coffee,	12½	a 13	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	7½	a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	20	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng.	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½	a 12
Corn.	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$1 90	a $2½
Feathers,	35	a 37½	Tallow,	10	a 11
Flaxseed,	75	a 80	Tin, box,	$13½	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1	a 00
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	7½	a 8½	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 13.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt coarse, 25 a 27; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—May 11.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 8 to 10½. Corn 62 to 70. Flour 6 to 6 50.

Cotton at Augusta 10½ to 12½, in money at 15 to 16 per cent discount.

Cotton at Charleston 9 to 11½. Corn 60 to 70. Flour 5½ to 6½.

Cotton at New Orleans 9½ to 12½. Total receipts 726 185 bales, against 832,186 to same date last year.

Total receipts of cotton at all the ports, to the latest dates, 1,443,415 bales, against 1,891,278 to same dates last year.

VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 20th inst., that Valuable HOUSE AND LOT, on Union street, known as the late Residence of Mr. John Campbell. It is in good repair, with all necessary Out-Houses, Stables, &c. Terms liberal. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to examine the same.

The Sale to take place at the Market House, at 12 o'clock.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Auctioneer.*

May 17, 1841. 1w.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, Friday, the 4th June next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 17, 1841. 50-tt.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above.

Received per Henrietta Company,

20 CRATES CROCKERY, assorted for country trade. For sale by

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH

May 18, 1841. 50-3w

ROCKINGHAM

FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 1. Mrs. Green would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session, possessing every qualification which experience and a perfect acquaintance with the classicks and fine arts require; she will therefore be prepared to instruct a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and many in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught.

Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematicks, Geography and Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes, Music on Organ, Piano, Harp and Guitar, Drawing and Painting, Latin and French languages, Wax work and every variety of embroidery and rug work. Prices have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Prices of tuition to be paid in advance.

H. GREEN.

May 6, 1841. 50-tt9Jy.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to us by Vincent Parsons, for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the 8th February, 1838, we shall offer for Sale, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on Monday the 12th day of July next, (being the second Monday of said month) for cash, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying on the waters of Jones's Creek and Mill Creek, in said County, known as the Morven, Flowers, Pinson, and Cash Lands, containing 2000 acres, more or less, adjoining Samuel Pratt, James Curtis, Pearson, and others, to satisfy said Trust.

JAMES CURTIS, } *Trustees.*
DUDLEY D. DANIEL, }

May 8, 1841. 60-tt12Jy.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

Is now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Jeanseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Sole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cuttlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER & TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

MULBERRY TREES
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

The Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Baron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets—being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Seguorney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Edgerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Bay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Sand Phister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Ray's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Fowle's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

D. D. KELLY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Childains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

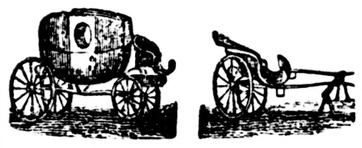
Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 9tf

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SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility. Disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM,

with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

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Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-ow1y

THE PATRIARCH
OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1. as the great social organization. 2. as a primary school of education. 3. as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work. *Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Maley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivility of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a negro man named BILLY, about 50 years old, small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a painter. It is supposed he is lurking about Town. The above reward is offered for taking him up and lodging him in Jail.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 42-3t

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUERA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

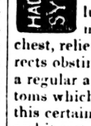
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 41

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and clears morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known.—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which has been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Secretory Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the liver, and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are advised by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 82tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark or its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.